

The Democrat.

Telephones:
Doniphan, No. 30. Mutual, No. 80.

Local and Personal News.

George Green and family of Naylor came up last Sunday by auto, and spent a few hours here visiting.

Philip Unterberger of the Grand Clothing House went up to St. Louis Monday to buy goods for his store.

Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Poffman returned home last Saturday from a trip to St. Louis to purchase goods for the fall season.

Eugene McGee, who has been visiting his mother here for several days this week returned to Poplar Bluff Wednesday.

Pearl Daniels returned Monday to Pine Bluff, Ark., where he is firing on the Cotton Belt Railroad, after a short visit with his parents here, Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Daniels.

belonging to Jack Limes, and the brand was sawed off and the timber hauled to town and sold to Limes at his yard here. Both parties live up the river about ten miles on Wells creek.

Frank Young came in last Friday evening for a short visit with his parents here, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Young. Frank is now located at Shreveport, La., where he is employed by a large lumber company at that place. He returned to his home Monday.

Frank L. Page came up last Saturday evening from Arkansas, where he is employed as a time keeper on an Iron Mountain construction train, on an over Sunday visit with his parents here. He returned to his work Monday.

Mrs. J. G. Merrell is packing her household goods this week preparatory to moving to Kansas next week. Mr. Merrell who is employed by the Acme Harvester Co., as traveling representative in that state has been there for the past year and as he has a permanent position there his family will go to him.

Boyce Lackey, who has been scolding down on the border with the Third Missouri, came in home Thursday evening, his regiment having been sent home. Boyce is looking well and says that is a healthy country along the border, but that is about all that can be said for it.

The Fifty-fourth annual meeting of the Cane Creek Missionary Baptist Association is in session to-day at Springfield church, northeast of Doniphan about ten miles, in the Flatwoods neighborhood. Many members of the local church are attending. The Association includes Butler, Ripley and part of Carter county.

Rex Fowler, of Supply, Ark., and Miss Bessie Cunningham, of Farmington, Mo., daughter of Rev. O. H. I. Cunningham, formerly pastor of the Baptist church in this, were married in this city last Monday morning at the Baptist parsonage by the pastor, Rev. D. K. Foster. They will make their home at Supply, Ark.

Rev. J. W. Worsnop left Monday for Cape Girardeau to attend the annual conference of the St. Louis Conference District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which will be in session all week. Mr. Worsnop will probably be returned to the charge here. D. B. Young and Fred Spell left Wednesday noon to attend the Conference.

Justice Joe B. Davis, of Shirley township had John Logan and Will Trusty in his court Tuesday, charged with stealing timber. Logan pled guilty and was fined \$10.00 and costs and paid for the timber. Trusty will have a trial next Tuesday, October 3rd. The timber was railroad ties, taken in the woods.

Arthur Flake of Baldwin, Miss., is here this week holding a series of meetings at the Baptist church on B. Y. P. U. work. Mr. Flake was one of the leaders at the Baptist Encampment at Aradita, Mo., in August. Mr. Flake is a large planter in Mississippi, but puts in much time doing B. Y. P. U. work. While here he has been entertained on the river with several fishing trips by Luther Turner and Fred Borth.

A. A. Marsden, a well-known farmer living about five miles east of town on Harris creek, died last Saturday at the home of Marion Ponder, a neighbor. Mr. Marsden, who lived alone on his farm, had been in bad health for the past year, but was able to be around, and on Wednesday preceding his death, a young man of the neighborhood went to his home to see him, and found him lying on the floor unconscious, he apparently having had an apopleptic attack and fallen while trying to get to his bed. The funeral was held on Sunday, and the body buried at Antioch cemetery at Ozark. The deceased was 61 years old, and had lived in the county many years. He leaves three sons, none of whom were able to reach here in time for the funeral.

"Rough On Rats" ends Rats, Mice, Bugs, die out doors, unbeatable exterminator. Used World Over, by U. S. Government too. Economy Size 25c. or 15c. Drug and country stores. Refuse substitutes. Pres. Comic picture R. E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J.

County Court Proceedings.

County court met Tuesday, pursuant to adjournment, present J. K. Langford, presiding judge, L. A. Harper and E. E. Glone, associate judges, John J. Kennon, clerk, and E. S. Williams, sheriff.

Accounts were allowed as follows: Miller & Birchard, part payment on repair Current River bridge \$500.00 J. A. Thomas money advanced to J. A. Lowery, work on Current River bridge \$67.75 Water Tate, brooms for court house \$1.20

A. D. Moore building bridge across ditch No. 2 \$140.00 Ed Hickman, repair bridge across Little Black river \$100.

Ordered by the court that requisition be made on State Auditor in favor of W. F. McClain, county treasurer for \$1244.80 State school moneys appropriated by State Supt.

(has. L. Ferguson appointed Commissioner to convey a 1-2 sec. 14-36-18-22 sec. 3-4, to Don C. McCauley; Court adjourned till 9 a. m. Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27, SECOND DAY J. A. Frasier loaned \$75.00 out of the capital school fund.

Ordered that the County Highway Engineer prepare plans and specifications and estimates of the cost of a new approach to the Current river steel bridge as based on survey heretofore made and submit same to this court at the next regular term.

Allowances were made as follows: Johnston's Pharmacy, supplies for poor farm \$33.03

J. W. Cude, same \$7.75 G. J. Dudley, same \$3.75

W. R. Moore, city collector, water for courthouse \$18.54

Ed Lacy, hauling pauper to Grandin \$3.00

E. C. White, printing supplies \$50.25

Ripley Co. Democrat, same \$6.50

Jno. J. Kennon, account St. Louis Bindery Company, stationery \$5.08

Dr. Clarence Finney, medical attention to poor person \$10.00

A. J. Rouse, sewer pipe 18.94

Dr. L. Malette, medical attention to pauper \$10.00

A. Y. Moore, services Board of Appeals \$5.00

W. L. Cooper, same \$5.00

Standard Printing Co., supplies for courthouse \$104.70

Garrison & Newkirk, pauper supplies \$3.50

J. K. Langford, salary two days court one day Board of Appeals \$15.00

L. A. Harper, same \$15.00

S. E. Glone, same, \$15.00

Court adjourned until regular November term.

New Book on Cancer

This book probably gives the most comprehensive explanation of cancer and its successful treatment without the knife ever published. It gives reliable information of greatest value to cancer sufferers. The author writes from knowledge gained by practical experience in treating thousands of cases of cancer. The book is interesting from cover to cover and should be in the hands of everyone afflicted with this dread disease. It will be sent free for the asking by Dr. O. A. Johnson, Suite 524, 1320 main St., Kansas City, Mo. If interested write today for a copy of this valuable book.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Fall Days ARE Ideal Days IN THE White River Country

A Splendid Vacation Land in the Missouri Ozarks

Enjoy an outing in the White River Country now. Cool, crisp days and gorgeous autumn colorings—just the right combination to make your visit ideal. Fishing, hunting, camping—all the joys of outdoor life.

James-White River Float

One hundred and twenty-five miles Galena to Branson or Hollister or a still longer float of 200 miles on the White River, Branson or Hollister to Cotter, Ark.

White River Country reached by the Missouri Pacific Iron Mountain

Send for a copy of our James-White River Float Map Folder and our White River Country Folder. Address

C. L. STONE, Passenger Traffic Manager, St. Louis, Mo.



Coming in Regal Grandeur

- TO -

DONIPHAN, MONDAY, OCTOBER 9

The J. H. Eschman World United

SHOWS and Trained Animal Exhibition

A Whole Train Load of Trained Animals and Performers.

Free Street Parade at Noon.

Little Nemo, the Smallest Trained Elephant in the World.

TWO SHOWS DAILY—RAIN OR SHINE

See the Educated Pigs.

The Only Trained Llamas In The World.

Don't Forget the Date.

Let's Go!

Presbyterian Church.

Sunday, Oct. 1, 1916

Sunday School, 10 a. m.

Sacramental Services, 11 a. m.

Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.

Preaching Services, 7:30 p. m.

Opportunity for the baptism of children will be given at the morning services.

It is hoped that each member will be present especially at the morning services.

A welcome to all.

H. D. MANESS, Pastor.

Beautiful Daring Western Girls

In no part of the habitable globe are there better lady riders than can be found in the west. A girl must be able to ride if she wants to visit her neighbors often. Indeed, horseback riding is as common and easy a pastime to a "wild western girl" as trolley riding is to a city girl.

The Western girl goes everywhere on horseback. She keeps company, goes

to school, visits her "next door neighbor" (maybe fifteen miles away) all on the back of her favorite pony. Yes, the western girl can certainly ride, as you will readily perceive when you witness the performance of the bevy of Western Beauties with the J. H. ESCHMAN WORLD UNITED SHOWS. Watch them in the Hippodrome Races.

These are many things worth seeing with this splendid attraction, but not one prettier or more likely to be a gratifying afterthought than the lovely wild western girl with sparkling eyes and rosy cheeks, who flashed by you on the back of a plunging steed.

Will exhibit at Doniphan afternoon and night, on Monday, October 9.

Don't Neglect Your Cold.

Neglected colds get worse, instead of better. A stuffed head, a tight chest must be relieved at once. Dr. Bell's Hine-Tar-Honey is Nature's remedy. Honey and glycerine heal the irritated membrane, antiseptic tar loosens the phlegm, you breathe easier and your cold is broken up. Pleasant to take. Dr. Bell's Hine-Tar-Honey is an ideal remedy for children as well as grown-ups. At your Druggist, 25c.

REMINGTON UMC .22 Cal. AUTOLOADING RIFLE

Give Him a Rifle Worthy of the Years Ahead of Him

SON has often more inside of his head than father expects. Thousands of boys have all their hearts on owning a Remington UMC .22 Caliber Rifle—because they know Remington UMC Rifles stand at the top in the world of sport.

Remington UMC .22 Caliber Autoloading Rifle shoots 15 shots without taking aim and the trigger simply falls off before you can shoot. Remington UMC Autoloading Rifle is Corbin (the first). Remington Solid Shot. Solid. Really when you get it you get it right.

Own and sell your gun with REM OIL, the combination Powder, Shot, Lubricant and Rust Preventative

Sold by your home dealer and 2,774 other leading merchants in Missouri

THE REMINGTON ARMS UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO. Largest Manufacturers of Firearms and Ammunition in the World. Worcester Building, New York

Gardner's Speech.

Continued from first page

safeguarding the purity of the canal, either at the primary or any other election.

The Republican state platform declares for the merit system in public office. Yet in their convention held the same day, the city press reports the action that was able to control affairs used the promise of spoils to accomplish their ends. It is also notorious that the Republican organization of St. Louis is in open rebellion and defiance of the merit system of the new city charter. Governor Hadley's are fell on the head of the most experienced and efficient public servants. And yet with their past and present record and future promise of spoils, our Republican friends cry "Merit System."

Is my opponent willing to say to the people of Missouri that in the event of his election he will remove for cause only present public servants, and make new appointments only under the merit system, or examination plan, without regard to the politics of the applicant? This is what the merit system means—nothing short of that whatever.

Party Record. In the state of Missouri the traditions and history of the past 50 years present practically an unbroken record of Democratic achievements accomplished, promises fulfilled, deeds done. Our great public school system, all our higher institutions of learning, all our state institutions, our superb banking and insurance laws, our public service and corporation laws, and our numerous laws for the protection of working men, all owe their origin to the Democratic party and are monuments to the splendid patriotism, genius, courage and fidelity of those who have for generations carried the Democratic banner to victory in Missouri.

Taxation.

In 1875 when the Democratic party assumed control of the state's affairs, a bonded debt of \$40,000,000 was left as a heritage of Republican misgovernment. A tax rate of 60 cents was in effect. Wise and efficient Democratic rule has wiped out this debt and the state tax rate in Missouri is now 15 cents on the \$100, the lowest tax rate in the United States. Of this 15 cents, one-third or 5 cents, is returned for public schools, leaving only 10 cents to care for the entire remaining expense of the state. In other words—the citizen who owns property valued at \$5,000 assessed at 40 per cent or \$2,000, pays \$3 per year for the state support. In 96 out of 114 counties the total amount paid in by the counties is returned to them by the state. To be exact, these 96 counties in 1915 paid into the state treasury \$1,385,369.74, and received back \$2,144,048.89, or a net difference of \$758,679.15.

Now can any Republican state show such a record?

Our Future Duty.

The Democratic party is alive to the new industrial, commercial and economic conditions and must shape its policies to meet them. We grasp their solution not with fear and trembling, but with confidence. It must never be the policy of our party to become saturated with conceit and complacency, we have perfect confidence that the legislation which we propose will result in even better financial conditions, and will also prepare the way for greater development of the industries of the state.

State Finances.

All well governed business institutions now have what is known as a budget—that is, a systematic, scientific method of estimating and apportioning their income and expenditure. This plan should also be a part of all modern systems of state and municipal government. It simply substitutes accuracy for haphazard guess work. Under our constitution the idea of budget system is impossible. The legislature appropriates any amount in pleasure without regard to its receipts. But should I be Governor I would approach a legal budget system just as nearly as possible by submitting to the appropriate committee an estimate of receipts prepared by the state officials, and indicating where the revenues should be expended. The committee could, of course, shift expenditures from one source to another, but I would tell them plainly that if the amount was over-appropriated I would veto all over appropriations. I should see that the people secure the maximum amount of service for the minimum expenditure. I shall organize every department and institution of the state, over which the Governor has control, on strictly modern, business and efficiency lines.

Rural Credit System.

Agriculture is the base of the economic pyramid in the state of Missouri. This is primarily an agricultural state. As a result of our agricultural development we have built splendid towns and cities in Missouri where factories abound. I maintain that the success of the manufacturing industries of Missouri is largely dependent upon the success of the agricultural districts of Missouri. I would have a closer relation between the country and the city; between the farmer and merchant.

I notice my opponent, Judge Lamm, opposes a state rural credit system. He says that he does not think that the state of Missouri needs any such system in any form. In this Judge Lamm repudiates one of the planks of the platform adopted by the Republican party at its state convention held in Jefferson City in August, which declared in favor of a rural credit system.

The facts are, my fellow citizens, Judge Lamm is in perfect harmony with the other leaders of his party in opposing any remedial legislation in the interest of the farmers, and just as the Republican leaders attempted to arouse the American people in opposition to the federal reserve banking act, so he is attempting to arouse the people of Missouri against a state rural credit system; indeed, the leaders of his party opposed the recently enacted federal farm loan act. It seems that Judge Lamm, by inference at least, approves the federal farm loan act, and maintains that this bill is adequate to render sufficient aid to the farmers. This is one of his

spontaneous reasons for opposing the Gardner Land Bank bill. In so far as he commends the federal farm loan act, which has placed the federal government behind a plan of rural credits to assist the 12,000,000 farmers in the United States, including \$60,000,000 in Missouri, he pays tribute to the Democratic party which enacted it, and he is again at variance with his own party platform which denounces it.

When he states that the federal farm loan act will afford ample relief to Missouri farmers and should be exclusive in its operation, he shows that he is not informed as to the needs of the farmers of Missouri and of the purposes and intent of the farm loan act, or else he is indifferent to agricultural development in this state. The federal system was never intended to relieve the various states from their obligation to the farming class. The federal system was intended to point the way to correct principles and fundamental relief. It was also intended to standardize farm loans. It was expected that it would work hand in hand with a state system just as do our national banks and state banks—just as the Smith-Lever act is helping our states in better agriculture and as the recent federal good roads bill is helping all the states in road building.

This federal land credit system is founded upon the four cardinal principles that underlie my plan which was worked out and given to the public two years before the federal act was passed:

"First—Rural credit system must be established by the state. Capital stock must be subscribed by the state, without dividends or interest (to accumulate surplus).

"Second—Loans must be attainable for productive purposes only, and for a period of 25 years or less on a 50 per cent of appraised value.

"Third—Payments must be made on amortization or annual payments plan.

"Fourth—Debtors bonds to be issued against the first deeds of trusts, and in order to secure the farmer cheap money these bonds to be exempt from taxation."

The Democratic party is not working in the interest of any one class to the detriment or sacrifice of another. My friends, we must see to it that our farmers are not denied the opportunity and capital to cultivate and develop idle lands; to keep the boys on the farm; to enable the tenants to become land owners. The fields are being stripped. The cities are already crowded. When this government was started 90 per cent of the population was on the farm—50 years ago 66 per cent of our population was on the farm—today only about 30 per cent is on the farm. The census shows two-thirds of the largest agricultural counties in Missouri are losing in population, and that in a new state such as Kansas the agricultural communities are losing in population. In eight of the southern states the average earning capacity of a farmer is \$150 a year, or 75 cents a day. The census also shows that in the state of Iowa, taken as a whole, population is steadily declining. An investigation recently made of 674 farms in one county of New York 79 per cent of the young men have gone away. But we must protect and develop the agricultural interests of this country if we would produce the highest measure of happiness and prosperity.

Judge Lamm seems greatly perturbed about the state's ability to finance the bank at the beginning. If I am elected Governor, I shall pursue the course followed by business men under similar conditions, namely the accumulation of the capital by installments. For instance, I would ask for 25 per cent of the capital stock for the first year, and 25 per cent for each remaining year of my term.

Is it to be understood that if there is merit to the plan that a great state like Missouri, whose future hinges on the development of agriculture, can afford to hesitate? What is our history with reference to public enterprises? We appropriated a million dollars to the St. Louis World's Fair. We have appropriated over three million dollars for a new state house, and hundreds of thousands of dollars for other state institutions whenever the necessity required.

It must be borne in mind that the chief source of loaning capacity comes from the turn-over realized from bond sales with the best security on earth behind them—namely, Missouri farms. There is not a particle of hazard in such a transaction. It is so elemental that it is not even considered a financial risk at all.

My opponent says my plan is crude, yet practically every student, author and authority in American on land credits have held otherwise, including Prof. Fetter, Professor of Economics of Princeton, and ex-president of the American Economic Society—a man who has traveled all over the world studying this question.

I particularly call attention to the fact that a year ago while the federal bill was being discussed the great convention of the National Grange assembled in San Francisco, Cal., representing every congressional district in the United States, and after studying all foreign plans and all proposed American plans, without a dissenting vote agreed that the Missouri idea was the model plan.

Judge Lamm states that the Gardner Land Bank Bill is in violation of section 26, article 13, of the Constitution of Missouri. I am persuaded that this is a political rather than a legal opinion. The section referred to reads as follows:

Section 26. Act Creating Banks to Be Submitted to the People—Exception. No act of the General Assembly authorizing or creating corporations or associations with banking powers (except banks of deposit or discount), nor amendments thereto, shall go into effect, or in any manner be enforced, unless the same shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified voters of the state, at the general election next succeeding the passage of the same, and be approved by a majority of the votes cast at such election.

Now the Forty-eighth General Assembly passed the act establishing the Missouri Land Bank and Rural Credit, in accordance with the express terms of the section cited, the bill is now being submitted to the people under the initiative clause of our constitution. The people know precisely what they are voting on. Not only that, but they are delegating to

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